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JUST A-THINKING



—BY—

ORION T. DOZIER, M. D.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

November 1920

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS



O. P. Dozier.

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ORION T. DOZIER, M. D.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

AUTHOR OF

FOIBLES OF FANCY AND RHYMES OF THE TIMES,
POEMS PATRIOTIC,
A GALAXY OF SOUTHERN HEROES,
CHIPS AND WHETSTONES,
THE CURSE OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM,
A RESPONSE TO PRIEST JAS. E. COYLE,
ET CETERA

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WITH APPENDIX

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Dedication

In compliance with custom I presume that this, as other books, should be dedicated to some one, but having no friend that I would risk offending, no enemy upon whom I would wreak revenge, I have thought of dedicating it to the Roman Catholic Priesthood of America, one and all who prefer light to darkness, truth to tradition, fact to fiction, sanity to superstition, righteousness to wrong, education to ignorance, tolerance to tyranny, the Word of God to Papal Bulls, happy homes and virtuous wives to prison nunneries, convents and concubines, Public Schools to Parochial Punk Shops, and who love liberty and openly advocate freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, freedom of religious worship, freedom of the Press, freedom of assembly, and who gives his first, highest and supreme allegiance to the American Constitution, to the American Flag and to American laws, and who favors the enactment of laws limiting the franchise to those only who are unequivocally loyal to the American Government, and who—but, Mon Dieu! everybody with any sense knows “there ain’t no sich animal;” therefore I do here now and hereafter, forever and thereafter, dedicate this bunch of rhymes to all fools in general, and especially to those darn fools who believe there are any “sich critters.”

THE AUTHOR.

November, 1920.

My Creed

I believe in God—just one and no more—
And all man-made gods I reject and ignore:
The God I accept is the God who made man,
No man-made god, since god-making began.
And the Bible I love is Nature's great book,
In which I find wisdom wherever I look.
And the creed that I hold concerning God's will
Is to lead a clean life, and strive to fulfill
Every mission of duty, of service and love
To fellow-men here and to Jehovah above.
To be truthful and honest, forgiving and kind,
And led by my conscience and best light of mind.
To curb every passion save the gentle and mild,
Never knowingly wronging man, woman or child:
But to love and show mercy and kindness bestow
On the weak and opprest wherever I go.
And strive to make happy as far as I may
Every mortal I meet on life's dreary way.
To be virtuous and faithful, unswervingly just,
As I'd have others be whom I would trust:
To cultivate faith in a hope of new birth
When my work shall cease and I'm called from this earth
Just this and no more is the measure and meed
And all that I hold and claim as my creed.
Not a word more or less would I add if I could,
Not a word more or less could I add if I would:
All contentments and comforts its tenets supply
To fit me to live and fit me to die.

My Incredulity

Now lest I be judged by the orthodox few
An Infidel, Pagan, Moslem or Jew,
I will add a few lines such minds to relieve,
Regarding some things which I do not believe.
I do not believe all I hear preachers tell,
Of a wrathful God, and an endless Hell,
Nor do I believe ever mortal had birth
To rule in God's stead, we mortals of earth,
Nor to man has ever the power been given
To loose things on earth, or to bind things in Heaven;
Nor in transubstantiation of a dry bit of bread,
Into flesh of a man, two thousand years dead.
But e'en if I did I'm not such a cannibal quite,
As to eat a dead man, for I don't think it just right.
Nor that the drinking of wine can do my soul good
Tho' given by one who should swear 'twas Christ's blood;
Nor believe I in cures miraculous and quaint,
Effected by bones of some rotten old saint.
Nor believe I that Jonah e'er swallowed a whale,
Nor believe I in any other big Bible fish tale.
And the stories I read of Samson and Golia(t)h
I regard as but myths of some cheerful old liar.
In fact, I've no faith in such absurd, foolish stuff:
I know it's all bosh, and for me that's enough.
And I don't care a damn, a mill dam of course,
For those fables and myths of effete pagan source.
Holy shrines, holy water, and holy incense,
Holy temples, holy relics and all priestly pretense,

Such as prying of souls out of hell with their masses,
Paid for in advance, by some stupid fool asses,
Who are credulous enough to part with their cash
For such profane, worthless lip-mumbling trash.
And I do not, I cannot, I will not believe
That God ever yet caused a maid to conceive,
Or that from a womb man ever yet came forth
Of such transcendent glory, and immaculate worth
As to be worthy of worship, and be hailed as God's son,
Or that Jesus and God are the same and are one.
And I'm just as incredulous of the great Holy Ghost
As I am of Christ's flesh in the batter cake Host.
Nor believe I the mother, of Christ and his brothers,
Is any more divine than a million of others
Who have labored in travail and brought forth in pain
In accord with the law Nature seems to maintain.
In Immaculate Conception some folks may believe,
And declare that it's woman's best way to conceive;
Their right to such faith I will readily agree
But that kind of faith won't at all do for me.

Introspection

I

This grand old world with all its faults,
With all its virtues and defects,
For me is ever good enough,
And I'm not worrying for the next.
I do not know how came it here,
Revolving ever in its course,
Nor can I probe with finite mind,
To learn its first great primal source.

II

Nor can my mental vision grasp
The dawning or the end of time,
Nor can my reason fathom space,
Nor count the orbs in realms sublime.
Nor matter can my hands destroy,
Nor can I Nature's laws suspend,
Nor solve the mysteries of my life,
Of whence it came or when 'twill end.

III

But this I know as all men know,
Who on these earthly plains abide,
That we are transients of a day,
And soon must cross the Great Divide
That parts the living and the dead;
No more this way to come again,
When all we hold and all we love
Must leave behind here to remain.

IV

From whence first came Life's vital spark
No mortal man can yet explain;
That mystery, too, that men call Death
A mystery must still remain,
Till Nature's God the curtain lifts,
Man's past and future to unveil.
Till then we all must blindly grope
With only hope to light the trail—

V

Which ever leads on to that bourn
From which no traveler e'er returned;
That bourn so shunned with fear and dread,
But where the millions now inurned,
Await earth's millions yet to come.
Where rich and poor, both king and slave
By nature's equalizing law
Must equals sleep in silent grave.

VI

But deep in my subconscious mind,
Or should I say subconscious soul?
A struggling germ of faith abides
That life will break pale Death's control,
And like an eagle 'scaped from cage
Will wing its flight to realms above,
Where shining worlds resplendent roll,
And live in wisdom, truth and love.

VII

Yes, verily I do believe
That there is one great living God,
Whose will all astral worlds obey
Including this our mundane clod,
And that His will expressed in laws
Observed in all His works sublime
Immutable from first to last,
From dawn unto the end of time.

VIII

Tho' subject I to Nature's laws
Their mysteries I can't explain,
And though I do not, cannot know
That after death I'll live again,
Yet this I know beyond all doubt,
That there are great eternal rules
Or laws of Nature questioned not
Except by Atheists and by fools.

IX

Then say, how could there e'er be laws,
Or rules of action if not made
By one Supreme or having power
To cause those laws to be obeyed?
The laws of gravity and of light,
The law that rules the ocean's tide—
Controls the motion of the stars—
These laws we know fore'er abide.

X

And every law called Natural law
That rules the world inanimate
But proves existence of a God
From whence those laws must emanate,
For high above and over man
Must be the supernatural source,
Supreme, eternal, living still,
A God who keeps those laws in force.

XI

Like footprints found in yielding snow
Although the maker be not seen,
We see the tracks and well we know
Some one before us there has been;
So Nature's laws which we observe
Are proofs that some one made those laws
Which govern earth and worlds on high,
And that 'twas God, the first Great Cause.

XII

Then since we know there is one God,
Eternal and omnipotent,
Who rules the earth and realms above
And holds his job well competent
To run His works as well He may
Without advice or meddling aid
Of Pope or Kaiser, King or Czar,
Or any God that men have made:

XIII

It seems to me that truly He
That God supreme, must smile with scorn,
To see the vile and false pretense
Of any man of woman born
Who dares proclaim himself to be
Vicegerent on this mundane ball
Of Him, the One and only God
Whose will and law is over all.

XIV

Infallibility of Popes,
The right divine of Kingly Rule,
Miracles wrought by stress of faith
Are claims so false that e'en a fool
With no more reason than a clam—
Tho' blind of sight and dumb and deaf—
If he but have one ray of light
Would scorn to hold to such belief.

XV

Absolving men of wicked sins,
"Indulgent grants" to sin some more,
Restoring health with dead men's bones,
Opening of Purgatory's door
With masses paid for by the dupes
Of ignorance and superstition
Are but the works of fakir priests
Who claim to work by God's commission.

XVI

Yes, tell me when and who was he—
Preacher, prophet, priest or king—
Who e'er displayed the heavenly seal,
The autograph or signet ring
Of Him the great Jehovah God,
In true attest of sacred mission
To act or speak for God on earth;
Alas! not one has such commission.

XVII

Not one, nor man of woman born
Since this old world by God was planned,
Such certitude has ever given
That what he spoke was God's command:
Or that his orders came from Heaven
Nor that he better knew God's laws,
His mysteries of Life and Death,
Than any crow that struts and caws.

XVIII

Nor was there ever yet a book
Produced in this or any age
That bore the seal or signet sign
Of God's attest on any page,
To prove that it by him was made
Or that 'twas through his inspiration,
Yet not a seed, a leaf or bloom
But bears the stamp of God's creation.

XIX

The Vedas and the Pentateuch,
The Talmud and the Alkoran,
The Mormon's "Heaven-sent Golden Plates,"
To me are but the works of man,
For one and all evince less show
Or touch of great Jehovah-God,
Than does the smallest daisy bloom
That decks the earth's most humble clod.

XX

And yet, these pseudo sacred books
The dogmas and tenets supply
Of all the creeds of all mankind
Concerning Him who rules on High.
And millions of the human race
Who might perhaps be sane and good
Think they best serve that God above
When drenching earth with human blood.

XXI

Kings claim to rule by right divine,
Pope and Kaiser pretend likewise;
But Kings and Popes, Sultans and Czars,
All know such claims are monstrous lies.
And yet, forsooth, these royal lords
Find fools enough to do their will
In waging wars of greed and hate
To burn, to pillage and to kill.

XXII

Hence wars on wars succeeding rise
Like tides that crash on Funday's shore—
Tempestuous, wild, in furious rage
With never ceasing thundrous roar.
So roll the billowing tides of war
That drench with blood this mundane sod
Incited by those imps of hell,
Who claim to rule by right of God.

XXIII

Tribe against tribe, race against race,
Church against church, sect against sect,
Fighting like fiends with hearts of hate
All claiming to be God's own elect
And waging wars men's souls to save
By sword and torch, oh! sad to tell,
From a God-made wicked devil
And from a God-created Hell.

XXIV

But true as truth itself is true
Or that water seeks its level,
Is the fact that he who harder strives
To save mankind from the devil
With his dogmas, creed and cant
Than he e'er strives himself to save
May be a fool, or just a crank
But should be watched as should a knave.

XXV

But all fools are not fanatics
And fanatics are not all fools:
Fanatics are born with scrambled brains
And fools are born to be their tools;
And every minute one is born—
At least so say our wisest men,
And I too sometimes almost think
That every one is born a twin.

XXVI

Hence, this old world is full of fools,
Yes, fools of every kind and breed,
Fanatics, cranks and crazy loons,
And piety-peddling slaves of creed;
But of all fools, the real dampfools,
By whom this world is now accursed—
Those wafer-eating, fool-competing
Lay Romanists are the worst.

XXVII

Obsessed with but one thought in life—
To 'scape the censure of the priest
By whom their zone of thought's prescribed—
By whom they too are ever fleeced,
They swear to do what he commands,
To lie, to steal, assassinate,
Or ply the torch and place the bomb—
To do, in fact, what priests dictate.

XXVIII

Hence, false swearing and sabotage,
Midnight arson and cold murder,
Are as much a part of laymen's work
As shearing sheep is to the herder.
And for such crimes these laymen go
To their holy Dad's confessing
There to receive absolution
And to obtain a priestly blessing.

XXIX

Surcharged with superstitious faith,
In legends base and pagan rites,
Subservient slaves to priestly rule,
Suppressing reason's brightest lights—
Abjuring nature's one true God—
In whom is all man's trust and hope,
Like smitten dogs they cringing fawn
And worship their blaspheming Pope.

XXX

Should some one these assertions doubt,
Or papalist their truth deny,
Let such but read the Canon Laws—
The world's records of infamy—
The criminal records of the courts,
Then if he still the truth denies,
Let him be crowned earth's greatest liar
For surely he should have the prize.

XXXI

Who but ungrateful, craven curs
Would tear the hand that had caress'd?
Who but vipers would implant
Their poisoned fangs into the breast
That had warmth and shelter given?
Tho' unbelievable to tell,
It is those viper-hearted curs,
Those base ingrates—those imps of hell!

XXXII

Who came in wretchedness and rags,
Half starved, and bent with sorrow's load,—
With bleeding stripes and bruises sore
Inflicted by the cruel goad
Oy tyrant hands in lands afar—
Yes, cringing came into these lands
Where freedom's Goddess faltered not
In greeting them with outstretched hands.

XXXIII

Yet, who are now the traitors bold
That dare our nation's laws defy?
Who are the curs and vipers vile
Who would our nation crucify?
Who'd rend the flag that shelters them,
Poor purblind traitorous knaves,
Who'd make of this our glorious land,
A land of serfs and papal slaves?

XXXIV

Yea, who are they who curse and spurn
The Public School, our Nation's pride,
And who by their "Ne Temere"
Have our marriage laws defied,
And still with insult base and vile,
Every wife and mother now malign
With sanctimonious hellish cant,
As but a filthy concubine?

XXXV

By whom was Abra'm Lincoln slain?
By whom was grand old Garfield killed?
Who struck the great McKinley down?
By whom was blood of Roosevelt spilled?
Who were the men that murdered Black,
Who swept the Bible from our schools?
The answer is: 'twas Catholics,
The Pope's own soul-calloused tools.

XXXVI

But Catholics are not all fools,
Their priests in truth are sly and wise;
Yes, holy Fathers, every one
At daddying they hold the prize.
But wise and sly as is each priest,
To few of them is ever known
Which parish kids have pseudo dads,
And which of them are just their own.

XXXVII

There's something more those priests don't know
But which they'd all do well to learn;
'Tis that Americans brave and free
Are now beginning to discern
The treason and hypocrisy,
Masked behind their pious guise.
And to those bull-neck virgin frauds
There's coming soon a big surprise.

XXXVIII

For like the storm presaging calm,
When clouds hang low on sultry air,
And sea fowls shoreward wing their flight
Emitting cries of sheer despair,
Or like the ocean's ominous hue
Before the coming dread simoon,
I see, I feel, I hear and know
That there is coming none too soon,

XXXIX

A ground swell in this nation wide,
A storm of just, indignant wrath,
An earthquake of upheaving might
From which the blessed aftermath
Will be a nation clean and purged
Of traitors, frauds and priestly fakes,
E'en as Saint Pat old Erin cleared
Of all her other kinds of snakes.

XL

This in turn suggests the thought
That best of men to err are prone,
Infallible no man can be
As old Saint Pat himself has shown.
For even he, that "good" old Saint,
Could sometimes make woeful mistakes,
As when he failed to banish priests—
But drove out all the lesser snakes,

XLI

Except for that, what man can doubt
That Ireland today might be
A nation great 'mongst nations grand,
Of liberty-loving men, and free,
Instead of slaves to priestly craft,
Fettered by gyves of ignorance,
Base pagan rites and poverty
Which hell's own chief could not enhance.

XLII

Think of those seven hundred years,
Long centuries of rapacious rape
By Romish robbers—the Pope's prelates
From whom it seems she'll never 'scape.
Yes, think of Ireland's hellish woes,
And what she truly might have been
Had not Saint Pat set cloven foot
Upon that Isle of emerald green.

XLIII

Yes, Ireland, O Ireland,
By Pope of Rome to England sold—
Doomed to centuries of woe,
Through greedy lust of Rome for gold,
Sad is thy fate, Oh fairest isle,
Rent racked and robbed through vile pretense
Of holy Pope for raising cash
To pay the tax of Peter's pence.

XLIV

But sad howe'er as Erin's lot
Her fate, alas! is none the worse,
Than other lands as bright and fair
Made wretched by the Papal curse.
See Mexico, in throes of death,
Behold how low is fallen Spain,
In every other land on earth
Where'er Rome could her foothold gain.

XLV

Yet in the wondrous years to come
Foreshadowed by the mystic stars,
Old Ireland's sunburst yet may rise
To heal and bleach the wounds and scars
Of centuries of war and strife,
And lift the clouds, the deathly pall
Of Roman superstition's blight—
"The serpent's trail that's over all."

XLVI

But when the men of Ireland
Shall wake and from their slumber rise,
And dare to think and dare to act—
And then behold with their own eyes,
That harlot of the seven hills,
Beneath whose scarlet robes they'll see
And recognize the cloven foot,
Of him, their Pope, who claims to be

XLVII

Sole King of earth, of heaven and hell,
They then, perhaps, with vision clear
With hearts and souls, and conscience free
No more a Hell or Pope to fear
May in their majesty of might,
Break every slimy coil that binds
With odium, ignorance and despair
Their hearts, their souls, conscience and minds.

XLVIII

And free themselves of every tie
Of Roman quackery and sham—
Those pagan myths and priestly frauds
Their pinchbeck charms not worth a damn,
And High, Low, fake game of Masses
For hoisting souls from purgatory
And shipping them to realms on high
To dwell in everlasting glory.

XLIX

As well as from all other fakes
Of those old baldhead candle prancing,
Latin blabbing, Christ blood drinking—
Petticoated, shimmy dancing
Fake healers of all human ills
The panacea—old Saint Ann's shins
And such like fakes of priestly fakirs,
As absolving men of all their sins.

L

Yes—when the men of Ireland
Disenthralled by erudition
With reason's light and manhood's might
Shall burst the bonds of superstition,
And free themselves of fettering chains
Of papal graft and papal greed,
Then may their Country be redeemed
And from slavery be forever freed.

LI

And Erin's flag of emerald hue
May then by patriots be unfurled
To proudly float forever more,
Hailed and respected by the world.
And Erin's sunburst then may shine
With radiant blaze o'er land and foam
To glorify the Irish race
And not mere slaves of papal Rome.

LII

But be that matter as it may,
As sure as God controls the Fates
Our glorious, grand old Stars and Stripes,
The flag of these United States,
Shall be the one and only flag
To float above this nation grand
Whilst God shall give to us the might
To shield and keep our native land.

LIII

Nor should the alien traitor hordes
Of foreign potentates and Pope,
Find any welcome in this land
Except to stretch a hempen rope.
And when such base, ignoble knaves
Hoist any flag above "Old Glory"
By wireless in double quick
They should be sent to Purgatory.

LIV

But what of those damned Jesuits—
That most colossal, traitorous band
Of murderers, perjurers, thieves and liars,
The anarchists of every land,
The Bolsheviks of every clime,
Boll weevils of the human race—
The enemies of God and man,
Where but in Ebo's darkest place—

LV

Reserved for those the doubly damned—
Where else but there, should be consigned
Those slimy, hissing human snakes!
Where else could the devil find
A fitter place for Jesuits!
Unless he dig a deeper cell
For them and their blaspheming Popes
Whom He may deem too mean for Hell.

Appendix

Appendix

Having been guilty of fabricating the foregoing rhymes and stanzas and having conspired with the printers for the publication of same, it has occurred to me, as an afterthought, that it might be prudent for me to offer some sort of excuse, or apology, in extenuation of my temerity in waving a red rag in the face of that infamous old bull of Rome, whose presence has ever been and is today the greatest menace to civilization and to the peace of the world.

The matter which I here present is all of genuine, well established and authenticated Roman Catholic production, consisting of some of their savage, blood-curdling oaths, Canon laws, treasonable declarations, anathemas against our public schools and marriage laws, together with a few excerpts from sermons of Catholic priests, Catholic papers, and magazines. These evidences of Roman Catholic disloyalty, and unfitness of Roman Catholics for citizenship in this Republic, shall constitute the only excuse I shall offer, and if this appendix shall cause pain to any one of my Catholic or pro-Catholic friends, he may cut it out, and still be in accord with a most popular fad.

That the Roman Catholic Hierarchy is a dual, double-headed, hybrid monstrosity, is a generally admitted fact. This is never denied by Catholics themselves, except on such occasions as they may deem proper, as for instance, wherever I or any one else raises a protest against their meddling in politics, warring against our public schools, interfering with our marriage laws, maintaining female penitentiaries, House of Good Shepherd, sweat shops, nunneries and other like slave pens, and walled-in, iron-barred places and prisons, all of which are now run in disregard of law in this country and in despite of all decent public opinion, and which are maintained for the exclusive profit of the church and for the pleasure of the unmarried (fake virgin) priests. Then it is that denials are made and every old flannel-mouth lying reprobate of Romanism sets up a howl, against Bigotry, Intolerance, tyranny, all the while declaring that his church and his religion is being attacked, and immediately resorts to the use of the subverted or subsidized public press for sympathy and defense, which he usually gets.

And, strange as it may seem, it is ever observably true that almost any old crossback, walking doorpull of hell may, at any time, find space in the columns of our secu-

lar press to exploit any kind of Catholic propaganda and get by with it as "Matter of Public News." But it matters not how big a convention, or redhot revival of protestants, though run night and day, with a hundred pounds of steam pressure and a hundred big steam whistles blowing all the time, like trumpets sounding the doom of the world, is held, it will usually attract less notice from the Daily Press than the sounding of one little tin whistle in the mouth of an old bull-neck priest.

It was largely through the influence of the secular press of this country which enabled that infamous band of arch traitors, the Knights of Columbus, a purely sectarian organization, to supplant and take precedence over all and every other sectarian body in the "War relief work," and this they did in disregard of the protests of every protestant church and protestant organization, and having forced its way into the Great War Drive, they were enabled to collect and embezzle more than 35 millions of dollars contributed by loyal protestants, one-third of which they have perverted to the propaganda work of their own infamous order.

I will now present some facts and snatches of evidence, chiefly of Catholic origin, which are offered in extenuation of any unseemly spirit of unfriendliness towards Romanism, which I may have displayed in the foregoing stanzas.

Just here, I want it to be known as absolute truth, that I have never in the past, nor do I now hold any more prejudice against any man or woman or any sect of men and women on account of their personal religion, than I do for the color of their eyes or hair, or because of their preference for fried or scrambled eggs. I am in no wise interested in or prejudiced toward any man on account of what he may call his religion, but at the same time I cannot always regard the approach of a grinning mongrel cur, showing his teeth, as an assurance of good will and friendliness on his part, nor am I such a fool as to believe that any man can be a loyal member of the Roman Catholic Church, which is the militant foe to every cardinal principle of Democracy, and, at the same time, be loyal to the flag of these United States. And, while I would not like to be regarded as fighting that or any other church, yet, realizing as I do, that the Roman Catholic Church is a dual, inseparable religio-politico institution, I am anxious to know how in the Sam Hi'l am I to kick the political stuffing out of that old hybrid mule without disturbing the better side of his pedigree, or to be plain how in the hades am I or any other patriotic, loyal American to expose the politics, treason, treachery and cowardly undermining efforts of Romanists to destroy this grand old Republic, without puncturing the pachydermatus hide of that old, bigoted mastodon of hell, the Roman Catholic Church.

THE POPE'S CURSE

In nearly all standard works of Romanism the following Papal curse will be found recorded as an authoritative document. It is employed by the Popes of Rome, when excommunicating some recalcitrant official of the Roman Hierarchy, but more particularly on occasions when some king, prince or potentate, as King Henry VIII, Garibaldi or other independent, rational thinking dignitary, refused to wear his yoke or pay him tribute, or to recognize his authority as Vice Gerent of God, Chief Ruler of Heaven, Earth and the lower regions, and in nice, polite, diplomatic language advised him to cease his bluffing and go to hades. Then it is, on such provocations, that the old SWILL TUB dons his royal robes, puts on his old three-story, bee-gum shaped crown, eats a handful of sulphur, takes about four fingers of grape juice—or something stronger—climbs onto his throne, spits in his hands, claps his fists together and lets off his great pontifical curse, with all the pomp and show of august authority as if he really believed he was touching off a volcano or setting an earthquake in action.

Such is the thunderbolt which the old Pope pops off whenever he gets crazy mad and finds no sensible way of helping himself.

While this curse has never proved of any force or help in fixing anything right or satisfactory for any old Jumbo Magnum of the Roman Church, and has never been known to do any harm to any one at whom it has been directed, I am only induced to present it here as a fair evidence of just what kind of a heart, soul and intelligence a man must have, who has the brazen effrontery and gall of the devil to call himself Vicar of Christ and Vice Gerent of God on earth. Let every reader draw his own conclusions as to what the Church must be, when from its fountain head can flow such ridiculous, absurd, wicked and blasphemous slush.

THE POPE'S CURSE

"By authority of the Almighty God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost; and of the Holy Canons, and of the undefiled Virgin Mary, mother and nurse of our Savior; and of the celestial virtues, angels, arch-angels, thrones, dominions, popes, cherubims, and seraphims; and of all the holy patriarchs and prophets; and of the apostles and evangelists; and of the holy innocents, who, in the sight of the Holy Lamb, are found worthy to sing the new song; and of the holy martyrs and holy confessors, and of the holy virgins, and of the saints, together with all the holy and elect of God; we excommunicate and anathematize him, and from the threshold of the Holy Church of Almighty God we sequester him, that he may be tormented in eternal, excruciating sufferings, together with Dathan and Abiram, and those who say to the Lord God, 'Depart from us; we desire none of thy ways.' And as fire is quenched by water, so let the light of him be put out for evermore. May the Son who suffered for us, curse him. May the Holy Ghost which was given to us in our baptism, curse him. May the Holy Cross which Christ, for our salvation, triumphing over his enemies, ascended, curse him. May the Holy and eternal Virgin

Mary, mother of God, curse him. May St. Michael, the advocate of holy souls, curse him. May all the angels and arch-angels, principalities and powers, and all the heavenly armies, curse him. May St. John the precursor, and St. Peter, and St. Paul, and St. John the Baptist, and St. Andrew, and all other Christ's apostles together, curse him, and may the rest of his disciples and four Evangelists, who by their preaching converted the universal world—and may the holy and wonderful company of martyrs and confessors, who by their holy work are found pleading to God Almighty—curse him. May the Choir of the Holy Virgins, who for the honor of Christ have despised the things of this world, damn him. May all the saints who from the beginning of the world, and everlasting ages are found to be beloved of God, damn him. May the heavens and the earth, and all things remaining therein, damn him.

"May he be damned wherever he may be; whether in the house or in the field, whether in the highway or in the byway, whether in the wood or water, or whether in the church. May he be cursed in living and dying, in eating and drinking, in fasting and thirsting, in slumbering and sleeping, in watching or walking, in standing or sitting, in lying down or walking MINGENDO CANCANDO and in all blood letting. May he be cursed inwardly and outwardly. May he be cursed in his hair. May he be cursed in his brain. May he be cursed in the crown of his head and in his temples. In his forehead and in his ears. In his eyebrows and in his cheeks. In his jawbones and in his nostrils. In his foreteeth and in his grinders. In his lips and in his throat. In his shoulders and his wrists. In his arms, in his hands, and in his fingers. May he be damned in his mouth, in his breast, in his heart and in all the viscera of his body. May he be damned in his veins; in his thighs; in his hips and in his knees; in his legs, feet and toe-nails.

"May he be cursed in all the joints and articulations of his body. From the top of his head to the sole of his foot may there be no soundness in him. May the Son of the living God, with all the glory of his majesty, curse him; and may heaven, with all the powers that move therein, rise up against him—curse him and damn him. Amen. So let it be! Amen."

THE CANON LAW

The Canon Law, the undisputed fundamental code of Romanism, is utterly incompatible with the Constitution and Laws of our Republic, as witness the following leading provisions, gleaned therefrom by Dr. G. F. VonSchulte, Professor of Canonical Law at Prague, viz.:

"I. All human power is from evil, and must therefore be standing under the Pope.

"II. The Temporal powers must act unconditionally, in accordance with the orders of the spiritual.

"III. The Church is empowered to grant, or to take away, any temporal possession.

"IV. The Pope has the right to give countries and nations, which are non-Catholic to Catholic regents, who can reduce them to slavery.

"V. The Pope can make slaves of those Christian subjects whose prince or ruling power is interdicted by the Pope.

"VI. The laws of the Church, concerning the liberty of the Church and the Papal power, are based upon divine inspiration.

"VII. The Church has the right to practice the unconditional censure of books.

"VIII. The Pope has the right to annul State laws, treaties, constitutions, etc.; to absolve from obedience thereto, as soon as they seem detrimental to the rights of the Church, or those of the clergy.

"IX. The Pope possesses the right of admonishing, and, if needs be, of punishing the temporal rulers, emperors, and kings, as well as of drawing before the spiritual forum any case in which mortal sin occurs.

"X. Without the consent of the Pope no tax or rate of any kind can be levied upon a clergyman, or upon any Church whatsoever.

"XI. The Pope has the right to absolve from oaths, and obedience to the persons and the laws of the princes whom he excommunicates.

"XII. The Pope can annul all legal relations of those in ban, especially their marriages.

"XIII. The Pope can release from every obligation, oath, vow, either before or after being made.

"XIV. The execution of Papal commands for the persecution of heretics causes remission of sins.

"XV. He that kills one that is excommunicated is no murderer in a legal sense."

These Canons are amply corroborated by the following paragraphs from the Syllabus of Pius IX, issued Dec. 8th, 1864, and subsequently by the Decree of Infallibility confirmed as truths eternal and equal in authority with the Decalogue, viz.:

"The State has not the right to leave every man free to profess and embrace whatever religion he shall deem true.

"It has not the right to enact that the ecclesiastical powers shall require the permission of the civil power in order to the exercise of its authority.

"It has not the right to treat as an excess of power, or as usurping the rights of princes, anything that the Roman Pontiffs or Ecumenical Councils have done.

"It has not the right to adopt the conclusions of a National Church Council, unless confirmed by the Pope.

"It has not the right of establishing a National Church separate from the Pope.

"It has not the right to the entire direction of public schools.

"It has not the right to assist subjects who wish to abandon monasteries or convents."

Then in the same Syllabus the rights and powers of the Church are affirmed, thus, viz.:

"She has the right to require the State not to leave every man free to profess his own religion.

"She has the right to exercise her power without the permission or consent of the State.

"She has the right to prevent the foundation of any National Church not subject to the authority of the Roman Pontiff.

"She has the right to deprive the civil authority of the entire government of public schools.

"She has the right of perpetuating the union of Church and State.

"She has the right to require that the Catholic religion shall be the only religion of the State, to the exclusion of all others.

"She has the right to prevent the State from granting the public exercise of their own worship to persons immigrating into it.

"She has the power of requiring the State not to permit free expressions of opinion."

THE OATH OF JESUITS

This horrible blood-curdling oath of the Jesuits is almost verbatim, the same as the alleged oath of the Knights of Columbus, concerning which so much has been said and written within the past few years.

Rev. Wm. Black, having accepted a challenge from a representative of the Knights of Columbus to prove its authenticity as the oath taken by members of the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, named the place and date when he would face the challenging party in public and present

his proofs, but he was ignored by his challenger at the place and time designated, and was a few weeks later followed and murdered by five members of the Knights of Columbus, in his hotel room, in the town of Marshall, Texas, his murderers doubtless deciding that was the easiest way to settle the question at issue.

But, when the Jesuits oath, and the reputed oaths of the Knights of Columbus are compared with the well authenticated Bishops, Cardinals and Priest's similar oaths of the Fenians, Hibernians and other Roman Catholic orders, there can be very little doubt as to the character of the Knights of Columbus Oath. But, from the numerous murders committed by them, and the many assaults made by them upon anti-Catholic lecturers, there remains no room for quibbling about the mere verbiage of the oath, with which they are associated in the minds of all persons who have given any thought as to their real activities and intentions, which are to suppress all discussion adverse to Romanism in this country.

THE JESUITICAL OATH

I, _____, now in the presence of Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, the blessed St. John the Baptist, the holy apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and all the saints, sacred hosts of Heaven, and to you, my Ghostly Father, the superior general of the society of Jesus, founded by St. Ignatius Loyola, in the pontification of Paul the III, and continued to the present, do by the womb of the Virgin, the matrix of God, and the rod of Jesus Christ, declare and swear that his Holiness, the Pope, is Christ's vice-regent and is the true and only head of the Catholic or Universal Church throughout the earth; and that by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing given to his Holiness by my Savior, Jesus Christ, he hath power to depose heretical kings, princes, states, commonwealths and governments, and they may be safely destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of my power, I will defend this doctrine and his Holiness, right and custom against all usurpers of the heretical or Protestant authority, whatsoever, especially the Lutheran Church of Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and the now pretended authority and Churches of England and Scotland, and the branches of the same now established in Ireland, and on the continent of America and elsewhere, and all adherents in regard that they may be usurped and heretical, opposing the sacred Mother Church of Rome.

I do now denounce and disown any allegiance as due to any heretical king, prince or state, named Protestant or Liberals, or obedience to any of their laws, magistrates or officers.

I do further declare that the doctrine of the Churches of England and Scotland, of the Calvinists, Huguenets and others of the name of Protestants or Liberals, to be damnable, and they themselves to be damned who will not forsake the same.

I do further declare that I will help, assist and advise all or any of his Holiness' agents, in any place where I shall be, in Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, England, Ireland or America, or in any other kingdom or territory I shall come to, and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestant or Liberal doctrines, and to destroy all their pretended powers, legal or otherwise.

I do further promise and declare that, notwithstanding I am dispensed with to assume any religion heretical for the propagation of the Mother Church's interest; to keep secret and private all her agents' counsels from time to time, as they entrust me, and not to divulge, directly or indirectly, by word, writing or circumstances whatever, but to execute all that should be proposed, given in charge, or discovered unto me, by you, my Ghostly Father, or any of this sacred convent.

I do further promise and declare that I will have no opinion or will of my own or any mental reservation whatsoever, even as a corpse or cadaver (*perinde ac cadaver*), but will unhesitatingly obey each and every command that I may receive from my superiors in the militia of the Pope and of Jesus Christ.

That I will go to any part of the world whithersoever I may be sent, to the frozen regions of the North, to the burning sands of the desert of Africa, or the jungles of India, to the centers of civilization of Europe, or to the wild haunts of the barbarous savages of America without murmuring or repining, and will be submissive in all things whatsoever is communicated to me.

I do further promise and declare that I will, when opportunity presents, make and wage relentless war, secretly and openly, against all heretics, Protestants and Liberals, as I am directed to do, to extirpate them from the face of the whole earth; and that I will spare neither age, sex or condition, and that I will hang, burn, waste, boil, flay, strangle, and bury alive these infamous heretics; rip up the stomachs and wombs of their women, and crush their infants' heads against the walls, in order to annihilate their execrable race. That when the same cannot be done openly, I will secretly use the poisonous cup, the strangulation cord, the steel of the poniard, or the leaden bullet, regardless of the honor, rank, dignity or authority of the person or persons, whatever may be their condition in life, either public or private, as I at any time may be directed so to do, by any agent of the Pope, or Superior of the Brotherhood of the Holy Father of the Society of Jesus.

In confirmation of which I hereby dedicate my life, my soul, and all corporal powers, and with the dagger which I now receive I will subscribe my name, written in my blood, in testimony whereof; and should I prove false or weaken in my determination, may my brethren and fellow soldiers of the militia of the Pope cut off my hands and feet and my throat from ear to ear, my belly opened and sulphur burned therein with all the punishment that can be inflicted upon me on earth and my soul shall be tortured by demons in eternal hell forever.

All of which I, _____, do swear by the blessed Trinity and blessed Sacrament which I am now to receive, to perform and on my part to keep this, my oath.

In testimony whereof, I take this most holy and blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist, and witness the same further, with my name written with the point of this dagger, dipped in my own blood, and seal, in the face of this holy Sacrament.

(He receives the wafer from the Superior and writes his name with the point of his dagger, dipped in his own blood, taken from over the heart.)

PRIEST'S OATH

"I, _____, now in the presence of Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, the blessed Michael the Arch Angel, the blessed St. John the Baptist, the Holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and the Saints and Sacred Host of Heaven, and to you, my Lord, I do declare from my heart, without mental reservation that the Pope is Christ's Vicar General, and is the true and only head of the Universal Church throughout the earth, and that, by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing given to his Holiness by Jesus Christ, he has power to depose heretical kings, princes, states, commonwealths and Governments, all being illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may be safely destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of my power, I will defend this doctrine and his Holiness' rights and customs against all usurpers of the Protestant authority whatsoever, especially against the now pretended authority and Church in England and all adherents, in regard that they may be usurped and heretical, opposing the Sacred Mother, the Church of Rome.

"I do denounce and disown any allegiance as due to any Protestant King, Prince or State, or obedience to any of their inferior officers. I do further declare the doctrine of the Church of England, of the Calvinists, Huguenots and other Protestants, to be damnable, and those to be damned who will not forsake the same.

"I do further declare that I will help, assist and advise all or any of his Holiness' agents in any place wherever I shall be, and to do my utmost to extirpate the Protestant doctrine and to destroy all their pretended power, legal or otherwise. I do further promise and declare that notwithstanding I may be permitted by dispensation to assume any heretical religion (Protestant denominations) for the propagation of the Mother Church's interest, to keep secret and private all her agent's counsels as they entrust me and not to divulge, directly or indirectly, by word, writing or circumstances whatsoever, but to execute all which shall be proposed, given in charge of or discovered unto me by you, my most Reverend Lord and Bishop.

"All of which I _____, swear by the blessed Trinity and blessed Sacrament which I am about to perform on my part to keep inviolably, and do call on all the Heavenly and Glorious Hosts of Heaven to witness my real intentions to keep this my oath.

"In testimony whereof, I take this most holy and blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist, and witness the same further with my consecrated hand, and in the presence of my holy Bishop and all the priests who assist him in my ordination to the priesthood."

THE OATH OF CARDINALS

A British Blue Book Confirms the Patriotic Press

The following foot note on pages 122, 123, of "Wylie's History of the Papacy," confirms the reiterated contention of the patriotic press, that a Romanist true to the teaching of his church cannot be a loyal citizen of any form of civil government, much less that of a republic:

In December last (1850,) Lord Palmerston addressed from the foreign office to her Majesty's representatives abroad, a circular, instructing them to transmit copies of any concordat or equivalent arrangement between the court of Rome and the particular government to which each representative was accredited. The replies form the substance of a Blue Book of about 350 pages, which has recently been published. We extract from the inclosures received by government in January last, from the Hon. Ralph Abercromby, our representative at Turin, the copy of the oath required to be taken by new cardinals in Sardinia. It entirely, and for all governments, settles the question of what a cardinal is, proving him to be the sworn emissary, spy, and creature of the court of Rome. He so pledges his allegiance to a foreign prince as palpably to rescind the allegiance due to his own sovereign.

The Cardinal's Oath.

"I, _____, cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, do promise and swear that, from this hour until my life's end, I will be faithful and obedient unto St. Peter, the Holy Apostolic Roman Church, and our Most Holy Lord the Pope, and his successors, canonically and lawfully elected; that I will give no advice, consent, or assistance against the Pontifical Majesty and person; that I will never knowingly and advisedly, to their injury or disgrace, make public the counsels intrusted to me by themselves, or by messengers or letters (from them); also that I will give them any assistance in retaining, defending, and recovering the Roman Papacy and the Regalia of Peter, all my might and endeavor, so far as the rights and privileges of my order will allow it, and will defend against all, their honor and state; and I will direct and defend, with due favor and honor, the legates and nuncios of the apostolic see, in the territories, churches, monasteries, and other benefices committed to my keeping; that I will cordially co-operate with them, and treat them with honor in their coming, abiding, and returning; and that I WILL RESIST UNTO BLOOD ALL PERSONS WHATSOEVER WHO SHALL ATTEMPT ANYTHING AGAINST THEM; that I will by every way, and by every means, strive

to preserve, augment, and advance the rights, honors, privileges, the authority of the Holy Roman Bishop, our Lord the Pope, and his before-mentioned successors; and that at whatever time anything shall be devised to their prejudice, which it is out of my power to hinder, as soon as I shall know that any steps or measures have been taken (in the matter), I will make it known to the same our Lord, or his before-mentioned successors, or to some other person by whose means it may be brought to their knowledge.

"That I will keep and carry out, and cause others to keep and carry out, the rules of the Holy Fathers, the decrees, ordinances, dispensations, reservations, provisions, apostolical mandates, and constitutions, of the Holy Pontiff Sixtus, of happy memory, as to visiting the thresholds of the apostles, at certain prescribed times, according to the tenor of that which I have just read through.

"That I will seek out and oppose (persecute and fight against?) heretics, schismatics, against the same our Lord the Pope and his before-mentioned successors, with every possible effort. When sent for, from whatever cause, by the same our Most Holy Lord, and his before-mentioned successors, that I will set out to present myself before them, or, being hindered by a legitimate impediment, will send some one to make my excuses; and that I will pay them due reverence and obedience. That I will by no means sell, bestow away, or pledge, or give away in fee, or otherwise alienate, without the advice and knowledge of the Bishops of Rome, even with the consent of the said chapters, convents, churches, monasteries, and benefices, the possessions set apart for the maintenance of the churches, monasteries, and other benefices committed to my keeping, or in any way belonging to them.

"That I will forever maintain the constitution of the blessed Pius V, which begins 'Admonet,' and is dated from Rome on the 4th of the calends of April, of the year of our Lord's incarnation 1567, and the second of his pontificate; together with the declarations of the holy pontiffs his successors, particularly of Pope Innocent IX, dated at Rome the day before the nones of November, of the year of our Lord's incarnation 1591, of the first of his pontificate and of Clement VIII of happy memory, dated at Rome on the 16th of the calends of March, in the year 1592, and the tenth of his pontificate, on the subject (in the matter) of not giving away in fee or alienating the cities and places of the Holy Roman Church. Also, I promise and swear to keep forever inviolate the decrees and incorporations made by the same Clement VIII on the 26th day of June of the before-mentioned year 1592, on the 2d day of November, 1592, and on the 19th of January and the 11th day of February, 1598, in the matter of the city of Ferrara and the whole duchy thereof, as well as respecting all other cities whatsoever, and places recovered by him, and which fell in by the death of Alphonso, of happy memory, the last Duke of Ferrara, or otherwise to the Holy Roman Church and apostolic see. Also the decrees and incorporations made by Urban VIII of happy memory, on the 12th day of May, 1631, respecting the cities of Urbino, Eugubio, Carlii, Jorisemprium, of the whole duchy of Urbino, as well as in the matters of the cities of Pisauri, Sinogallia, St. Leo, the state of Monte Feltro, the vicariate of Mondovi, and of the other cities and places whatsoever recovered by and having devolved to the Holy Roman Apostolic Church by the death of Francis Maria, the last duke, or otherwise. Also the decree of incorporation made in Consistory on the 20th day of December, 1660, by Alexander VII, of happy memory, in the matter of the duchy of Castro and the state of Ronciglioni, and other places, lands, and properties sold to the Apostolic Chamber by Raimuntius, duke of Parna; and the constitution of the same Alexander VII, of happy memory, with the reason of, and allocution upon, the decree for incorporations of this kind, published on the 24th of January, 1660, together with the confirmation, innovation, extension, and declaration of the other decrees and constitutions of the holy pontiffs, issued in prohibition of parting with them in fee; and in no way and at no time, either directly or indirectly, whatever cause, color, or occasion, even of evident necessity or utility may present itself, to act against them or to

give advice, counsel, or consent against them in any way; but, on the contrary, always and constantly to dissent from, oppose, and reveal every device and practice against them, whatever may come to my knowledge by myself or by any messenger, immediately to his Holiness, or his successors, lawfully entering, under the penalties (in case of neglect or disobedience) contained in the said constitutions, or any other heavier ones that it may seem fit to his Holiness and his before-mentioned successors (to inflict . . . I will not seek absolution from any of the foregoing articles, but reject it if it should be offered me, or in no way accept it when offered). So help me God and these most holy gospels."

ROMAN TREASON TO THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC

As evidences of the blatant treason, ingratitude and treachery of Romanism to this Republic, which the Roman Pontiff has ordered his minions to "Make Catholic," the following excerpts of undisputed Catholic utterances are here presented. Let Americans read, and ponder, and then, raising their hands to God on high, swear to their Creator that never hereafter will they vote for or appoint to any office or place of preferment in these United States, any man who calls himself a Roman Catholic, or any one who solicits or seeks a Catholic vote or influence in any political movement or endeavor:

"We urge the appointment of an enlisting officer to rally the Irishmen of every country and to render their services fifty or a hundred thousand strong to any Nation or Republic that might become embroiled with England."—Timothy O'Leary, of Montana in an Irish Catholic Convention, Chicago, September 25, 1895.

"Let the American government and the British government understand that we are in this fight to stay; that we are enlisted not for one, two, or three years, but for the war. We will enlist our young Irishmen in regular battalions. We want to be ready when the time comes."—Ex-Congressman Finerty, in Irish Catholic Convention, Chicago, Sept. 25, 1895.

"Moral suasion is a dead policy, and all that remains is the field and the sword."—John McNamara, of Ohio, in Irish Catholic Convention, Chicago, September 25, 1895.

"We call on the clergy everywhere to organize the laity, male and female, old and young, into secret societies, and that the men and boys may have competent instructors to give them military training, that they may be prepared to aid and sustain our faith in an emergency."—Pope Leo XIII.

"Catholicity is the strongest political force in the country."—The Church Progress, of St. Louis, Jan. 4, 1912.

"So great an honor has never been conferred on the historic pile, the White House, as will be conferred when there will be a Catholic altar erected therein by the will, consent and hands of the American people. The Catholic Church is today the balance wheel of the Republic, and the day is not far distant when she will become the entire machinery of this Government and perpetuate it."—Catholic News.

"It must have been hard on General Miles, when he stood in the stand for the unveiling of the Columbus statue in Washington, to see the Knights of Columbus pass by in parade. The swords of the Fourth Degree men must have convinced him that the Order is but waiting the opportunity to cut a path for the Pope into the White House."—From "The Tab-

let," a Roman Catholic paper published in Washington City, June 15, 1912, and again Nov. 11, 1916, in the same paper.

"All Catholics who are worthy of the name must work to the end, that every State is made conformable to the Christian model (the Catholic Church) we have prescribed."—Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII, dated Nov. 7, 1885; reported in Mueller's.

"We will take this country and build our institutions over the graves of Protestantism."—Priest Hecker.

"All Catholics must make themselves felt as active agents in the daily political life in countries where they live. They must penetrate wherever possible in the administration of civil affairs."—Pope Leo XIII.

"We are Catholics first and citizens next."—Bishop Gilmour.

"The Catholic Church is everything to all the Catholics of the world; they renounce all nationalities where there is a question of loyalty to her. The Catholics of all the world would die for the rights of the Pope."

"Tell us we are Catholics first and Americans or Englishmen afterwards; of course we are. Tell us in the conflict between the Church and the civil government we take the side of the Church; of course we do. Why, if the government of the United States were at war with the Church, we would say tomorrow, 'To hell with the government of the United States,' and if the Church and all the governments of the world were at war, we would say 'To hell with all the governments of the world.'—Why is it that in this country, where we have only seven per cent of the population, the Catholic Church is so much feared? She is loved by all her children and feared by everybody. Why is it the Pope has such tremendous power? Why, the Pope is the ruler of the world. All the emperors, all the kings, all the princes, all the presidents of the world, are as these altar boys of mine. The Pope is the ruler of the world."—Extract from a sermon for Sunday, June 30, 1912, printed in Western Watchman, June 27, 1912, by Priest Phelan, mouthpiece of the Pope in America.

"The Civil laws are binding in consequence so long as they are conformable to the rights of the Catholic Church."—Quoted from a very prominent Roman Catholic work, entitled "Abridged Course of Religious Instructions," page 178.

"Furthermore, it is generally fitting and salutary, that Catholics should extend their efforts beyond this restricted sphere, and give their attention to National politics."—Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII.

"Where the Church does not forbid taking part in public affairs, it is fit and proper to give support to men of acknowledged worth, who pledge themselves to deserve well in the Catholic cause."—Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII, dated Jan. 10, 1890.

"The supreme duty of Catholics is to obey the Pope, and seek in every way, and especially by means of the ballot, to render the Catholic policy effective in this country."—The Catholic World, New York, July, 1870.

"We Catholics start out with the principle, that Catholicism is the only religious truth, and that man is naturally Christian, and is bound so to be in order to save his soul; and on these grounds and for these purposes, we demand liberty whenever and wherever it is denied us; but we object with all our might that it should be a necessary consequence or correlated obligation, to grant the same liberty to those who oppose us. And if we were to feel or act otherwise, we would acknowledge ourselves illogical in our most intimate convictions."—From the "Morning Star" of New Orleans, La., May 21, 1913.

"In politics, in matters involving faith, morals, or Catholic rights, the clergy are the leaders and teachers of the Catholic body, and their instructions will be obeyed."—The Columbian Record, Nov. 24, 1911.

"You should do all in your power to carry out the pious intentions of His Holiness the Pope. When you have the electoral franchise, give

your votes to none but those who will assist you in a holy struggle."—Daniel O'Connell's Letter in the Repealers in America.

"I admit the Pope can absolve Catholics from allegiance to the form of Government under which they reside."—Priest McDermott, in a sermon in Philadelphia, April 15, 1894.

"The Church can dispense from promissory oath. The power belongs to the Pope and the bishops who exercise it either themselves or by their delegates."—Abridged Course of Religious Instruction for the use of colleges and schools, page 203—A new book now used in America.

"In every promissory oath, although absolutely taken, there are certain conditions tacitly understood, amongst which are: First, If I can; second, to save the right and authority of a superior; third, when the oath supposes the right and the honor of the Apostolic See to be illicit."—From Canon Law governing testimony in civil courts.

"It is said that politics are not within the province of the Church, and that the Church has jurisdiction only in matters of faith.

"You say, 'I will receive my faith from the Pontiff, but I will not receive my politics from him.'

"This assertion is disloyal and untruthful. You must not think as you choose; you must think as Catholics; the man who says, 'I will take my faith from Peter, but I will not take my politics from Peter,' is not a true Catholic."—Extract from an address from Priest Preston, reported in the New York Herald, Jan. 2, 1888.

"While the State has rights, she has them only in virtue and by permission of superior authority, and that authority can only be infallibly announced and unchangeably asserted regardless of temporal consequences."—The Catholic World. Vol. XI, No. 64, 1870.

"It would be very erroneous to draw the conclusion, that in America is to be sought the type of the most desirable status of the Church, or that it would be universally lawful or expedient, for the State and Church to be, as in America, dissevered and divorced. The fact that Catholicity with you is in good condition, nay, is even enjoying a prosperous growth, is by all means attributed to the fecundity with which God has endowed His Church, in virtue of which, unless men or circumstances interfere, she spontaneously expands and propagates herself; but she would bring forth more abundant fruits if in addition to liberty, she enjoyed the favor of the laws and the patronage of the public authority."—Ib. pp. 323-24.

"The time has come when we are surrounded by an enemy. Be ready when they make their attack on us. You should all of you men join the Catholic Knights and be instructed for the fray, and be in the front, shoulder to shoulder. We must protect our right in this country as well as our Church, for our Church is the only true Church in the world. We must defend it and uphold it at all hazards. We priests may not go to the front with you, but will back you."—Priest Fabian, of Wisconsin.

"For every musket given to the State armory let three be purchased forthwith. Let independent companies be formed. Let every foreigner be drilled, trained, and have his arms always ready. Be careful not to truckle in the smallest particular to American prejudices. Yield not a single jot of your own."—The Irish Journal, New York.

"Ere long there will be a state religion in the United States, and that state religion is to be the Roman Catholic."—Priest Hecker.

"The public man who antagonizes the Catholic Church in these days is a political suicide."—Western Watchman, St. Louis.

"The Roman Catholic is to wield his vote for the purpose of securing Catholic ascendancy in this country."—Priest Hecker, in the Catholic World, July, 1870.

"When the Church needed armed men to enlist as Crusaders, the young men of the Church shouldered the musket and saber and obeyed the orders of the Church. When the Church wanted to get rid of the Saracens, the faithful arose en masse and exterminated them. The Church may have to call on you to defend her right in this country, and I know the young men will obey the Church and take up arms to exterminate the enemies of the Roman Catholic Church."—Priest Minard, Detroit, Mich., Journal, Nov. 7, 1893.

"The Pope, by divine right, hath supreme right over the whole world, both in ecclesiastical and civil affairs."—Bellarmine, a Jesuit theologian.

"The Roman Pontiff can absolve persons even from oaths of allegiance."—Canon Authentatis, Part 2, Question.

"No layman must judge a priest, nor examine anything of his life. And no secular prince ought to judge the facts of any prelate or priest whatsoever."—Decree of Pope Nicholas—Carranza, page 395.

"Civil independence is absolutely necessary for the free and untrammelled exercise of the supreme Pontiff. The supreme head of the universal Church cannot consistently with the dignity of his office or the exercise of the powers of which he is a depositary be the subject of any government, but must not only possess, but freely exercise sovereign rights."—The Western Watchman, Sept. 24, 1911.

"The power of the Church is superior to the power of the state."—Pope Gregory XII.

"We call upon the clergy everywhere to organize the laity, male and female, old and young, into secret societies, and that the men and boys may have competent instructors to give them military training, that they may be prepared to aid and sustain our faith in an emergency."—Exhortation of Pope Leo XIII, quoted from The Christian, July, 1914.

"If the Pope's authority and that of any civil government comes into conflict upon any vital point, the Catholic is to act in the nineteenth century precisely as he did in the first, second or third century."—The Catholic World, New York, July, 1870.

"When the Pope speaks the Church speaks, and when the Church speaks, God speaks. Though we love our country dearly, we love our Church more, and the Pope more."—The Catholic Weekly, Albany, N. Y.

"Let the American and the British governments understand that we are in this fight to stay; that we are enlisted not for one, two or three years, but for the war. We will enlist our young Irishmen in regular battalions (the Church of Rome now has 386,000 Irish Knights of Columbus organized and, some say, drilled). We want to be ready when the time comes."—Part of an address by ex-Congressman Finerty, in an Irish Convention in Chicago, September 25, 1895.

"Church is more than country."—New York Tablet.

"We do not accept this government or hold it to be any government at all."—Catholic World.

"If the Pope should declare war against the United States, all true Roman Catholics would be compelled to take the side of the Pope against the government."—Golden Manual.

"It is an error to believe that the Church ought to be separated from the State, and the State from the Church."—Pope Pius IX, in his Syllabus of Errors.

THE VERY BAD POPES

(From "History of the Popes," by Robert J. Long.)

498. Pope Symmachus. Bad morals.
514. Pope Hormisdas. Cruel and fanatical.
523. Pope John I. Charged with treason; died in prison.
536. Pope Silverius. Put to death for treason.
555. Pope Pelagius I. Accused of poisoning his predecessor.
604. Pope Sabinianus. Avaricious and cruel.
607. Pope Boniface III. First called "Pope;" title bestowed on him by the blood thirsty usurper, Emperor Phœdus.
768. Pope Stephen IV. A bloody tyrant of the worst character.
816. Pope Pascal I. Of very bad morals, and exceedingly cruel.
827. Gregory IV. Bad in all respects.
855. Pope Joan. Woman of bad character.
856. Popes Benedict III and Anastasius fighting for the pontificate.
858. Pope Nicholas I. Accused by his Bishops of tyranny and gross immoralities.
872. Pope John VIII. Very Bad.
882. Pope Martin II. Died from a horrible disease brought on from his impurity.
891. Pope Formosus I. Caused the death of half the people of Rome by his constant quarrels.
986. Pope Stephen VII. Strangled because of his wickedness.
- 987-903. Popes Romanus, Theodore II, and John IX, each "rescind and abrogate" the decrees of their immediate predecessors.
- 909-963. Pope Sergius III, and Popes John XI, XII and XIII, so infamously vile, that the story of their lives never appears in print.
964. Pope Leo VIII. Caught in adultery and killed by the woman's husband.
965. Pope Benedict strangled because of his wickedness.
975. Pope Benedict VIII murdered at a banquet in the Vatican, sixty of the leading men of Rome his guests.
984. Pope Boniface VII. Dies in a debauch.
1012. Pope Benedict VIII massacred the Jews in their synagogues.
1024. Pope John XIX. Driven from the city by the people of Rome because of his wickedness.
1033. Pope Benedict IX. Made Pope at age of 12. Deposed; restored; deposed again.
1044. John XX. Bought Pontifical chair from Benedict. There are now three Popes—Benedict, Sylvester and John.
1073. Gregory VIII. One of the greatest and worst of the Popes (Hildebrand).
1099. Pope Pascale II. Tyrant and political intriguer.
1159. Pope Alexander III. Very bad.
1198. Pope Innocent III. Very bad.
1227. Pope Gregory IX. Massacres the Albigenses and sells indulgences for any crime.
1281. Pope Martin IV. The terrible "Sicilian Vespers" massacre occurred under this Pope.
1288. Pope Nicholas IV. Originated the Inquisition.
1294. Pope Boniface VIII. Very Bad. Said by Roman historians that this Pope is still in purgatory.
1305. Pope Clement VI. Extremely immoral.
1362. Pope Urban V. Grossly immoral.
- 1378 to 1417. There were two or three Popes reigning at the same time through all this period—most of them exceedingly bad.
1471. Pope Sixtus IV. One of the very worst of the Popes.
1484. Pope Innocent VIII. Bitter persecutor of the Vandois.
1491. Pope Alexander VI. The infamous Borgia whose career is so well known.
1534. Pope Paul III. Man of infamous record.
1565. Pope Pius V. Ordered assassination of Queen Elizabeth.

DISLOYALTY OF CATHOLICS IN THE CIVIL WAR

Whole number of troops engaged in the Civil War_____	2,128,200
Natives of the United States_____	1,625,268
Germans_____	180,817
Irishmen_____	144,221
British (other than Irish)_____	90,040
Other foreigners_____	87,855
The deserters were as follows:	
Natives of the U. S._____	5 per cent.
Germans_____	10 per cent.
IRISH CATHOLICS_____	72 per cent.
British (other than Irish)_____	7 per cent.
Other foreigners_____	6 per cent.

In other words of the 144,000 Irishmen that enlisted, 104,000 deserted. It is also a fact that of the 5 per cent of native Americans rated as deserters, 45 per cent of the 5 per cent were Roman Catholics.

ATTITUDE OF ROMANISM TOWARDS THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

As Romanism has ever realized that education and enlightenment of the people was her greatest bane, she has always sought to circumscribe human intelligence in order to hold and exercise her diabolical influence and power. She has, therefore, declared relentless war upon the public schools of this country, and is employing now her every satanical agency for their destruction.

The following items here submitted should suffice to put all loyal Americans on notice that a Roman Catholic teacher in the public schools, is as much out of place as would be a rattlesnake in a cradle with an innocent baby.

In attestation of the unfriendly attitude of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy towards the Public Schools, the following extracts from the Syllabus of Pope Pius IX, dated Dec. 8th, 1864, is quoted; and in as much as these declarations become the Supreme Law governing the Catholic Church in these United States, it is well to consider the import and stress as a beginning to this exposition of Roman Catholic opinion concerning public schools:

1. The state has not the right to the exclusive direction of the public schools.
2. The Church has the right to deprive the civil authorities of the entire government of the public schools.
3. The Catholic Church has the right to interfere in the discipline of the public schools, and in the choice of the teachers for those schools.
4. That the public schools open to all children for the education of the young should be under the control of the Catholic Church, should not be subject to the civil powers, nor made to conform to the opinion of the age.
5. Education outside the control of the Catholic Church is a damnable heresy.

Now read, and carefully note the following excerpts and quotations

from Roman Catholic sources which can be substantiated as absolutely exact in the wording as well as the source of their origin:

"Let the public school system go to where it came from, the Devil".—Freeman's Journal, Nov. 16, 1869.

"An imperfect and vicious system of education which undermines the religion of youth."—Cardinal Gibbons.

"The common schools of this country are sinks of moral pollution and nurseries of hell."—The Chicago Tablet.

"The public schools have produced nothing but a Godless generation of thieves and blackguards."—Priest Schaner.

"It will be a glorious day in this country, when, under the laws the school system will be shivered to pieces."—Catholic Telegraph.

"We would rather our children should grow up in ignorance of letters, than be taught in a school that is not Catholic."—Catholic Review.

"We must take part in the elections, move in solid mass in every state against the party pledged to sustain the integrity of the public schools."—Cardinal McClosky.

"I do not consider that we are doing our duty as American citizens, to ourselves, or to our children in permitting such a system of public schools to exist as we have today."—Prof. Dunne of the Jesuit College, Washington, D. C.

"The day is not far distant when Catholics, at the order of the Pope, will refuse to pay the school tax and will send bullets into the breasts of the officials who attempt to collect them."—Mgr. Cappell.

"Education must be controlled by Catholic authorities, and under education the opinions of the individuals and utterances of the press are included, and many opinions are to be forbidden by the secular arm, under the authority of the Church, even to war and bloodshed."—Priest Hecker, quoted by Catholic World, July, 1870.

"The children of the public schools turn out to be horse thieves, scholastic counterfeits and well versed in schemes of deviltry. I frankly confess that Catholics stand before the country as the enemies of the public schools. They are afraid that the child that left home in the morning would come back with something in his heart as black as hell."—Priest Phelan, St. Louis, Oct., 1873.

"The public schools have produced nothing but a godless generation of thieves and blackguards."—The statement of a well known priest named Chaucer, who was the interpreter of papal lore some years ago.

"The public school system is a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century."—The sentiment expressed by Archbishop Hughes, of New York.

"The public school is a national fraud; it must cease to exist, and the day will come when it will cease to exist."—Priest McCarthy in a sermon, Dec. 23, 1887.

"I would as soon administer the sacrament to dogs (and it would do the poor dog quite as much good) as to Catholics who send their children to the public schools, for the public schools are nurseries of vice, and are godless schools, and they who send their children to them cannot expect the mercy of God."—Extract from a sermon by Priest Walker, of New York, taken from Harper's Weekly, March 14, 1875.

"The duty of all loyal Roman Catholics is to wage common war on the public schools."—Priest Gleason.

"The law of the Church in this diocese debars from the sacraments parents who send their children to public schools."—Bishop Foley.

"I frankly confess that the Catholics stand before the country as the enemies of the public schools."—Mgr. Satolli.

"The Catholic Church prefers the parochial school system under the control of religious authority."—Mgr. Satolli.

"The common school system of the United States is the worst in the world."—Cardinal Manning.

"The Public Schools ought to go back to the devil, from whence they came."—Freeman's Journal.

"Swearing, cursing, and profane expressions are distinctive marks of public school children."—Second Provincial Council of Oregon, 1881.

"The Public Schools are nurseries of vice; they are godless, and unless suppressed will prove the damnation of this country."—Father Walker.

"Our public school system as organized in this State is emphatically a social plague."—Archbishop Perche.

"We view with alarm the rapid spread of American education, knowing full well that wherever the people are intelligent, the priest and prince cannot hope to have the same unquestioning obedience as from the masses whose brains have been fertilized only with our holy catechism. That in order to restore the order of things that made the reign of Gregory VII of holy memory so glorious, the people must not think. That is a privilege that belongs only to priests and princes who by divine right are the only persons designed by God to do the political and religious thinking of the world."—Leo XIII.

"The State has no right to educate, and when the State undertakes the work of education it is usurping the powers of the Church."—Bishop McQuaid.

"The duty of all Roman Catholics is to wage common war on the public schools."—Priest Gleason.

ROMANISTS DEFY OUR MARRIAGE LAWS

No more bigoted, presumptuous, intolerant and insulting attitude of the Roman Catholic Church has ever been manifested by Papal traitors towards American institutions, than is shown in the infamous actions of the Roman priesthood, regarding American Marriage laws.

When the Ne Temere edict of the Pope Pius X was first promulgated, even old Kaiser Bill was so outraged that he immediately notified the Pope that if he didn't exempt his empire from its infamous insult to the women of his country, and to the laws of the empire, that he, the kaiser, would banish every priest from his kingdom. And now, that the women of America have been accorded the right of franchise, I trust that the day may soon come when, by the exercise of their ballots, Romanism will be compelled to respect our marriage laws, and to close up their infernal Houses of Prostitution, their Female Penitentiaries, Sweat Shops of the Good Shepherd, and every one of their walled-in prisons wherein children and women are now being held in disregard of our American laws against human slavery.

Let the task of destroying these infamous places of Roman hellishness be the first work to which all good and virtuous women of America shall consecrate themselves to accomplishing.

Nearly every European nation has already abolished those polluted dens of priestly intrigue and assignation, but America, the boasted "Land of the free and the brave," still permits

such places to exist, and neither the men of the Democratic or Republican parties have shown themselves as adverse to their continued existence.

But, with faith in the womanhood of this country, I entreat them now, to gird themselves for the fight against those pitfalls of hell and, with the power now vested in their hands, so cast their ballots and use their all-powerful influence that no candidate for office shall henceforth ever dare to seek their suffrage before having publicly proclaimed his hostility to their further existence in this country.

Surely do I believe that when once the attention of the women has been called to these pestilential crime-infested cesspools of damnation, and their true character is by them fully understood, that they will meet the fate of those other festering ulcers, the saloons, breweries and distilleries, which have already been driven from this nation.

Yes, Romanism, that has ever sought to degrade, pollute and enslave the women of every race deserves and should receive the verdict of condemnation, which, our women's votes, should declare unfit for a place in this land of freedom, justice, wisdom, tolerance and progress.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DECLARATIONS AGAINST PROTESTANT MARRIAGES AND INSULTS TO AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMEN

On August 2, 1910, Pope Pius X issued and published throughout the world his famous *NE TEMERE* Decree, which is but the echo of the same thought expressed by the Council of Trent, and being interpreted means, only those marriages are valid in which a priest of the Roman Catholic faith pronounces the ceremony. In other words those who have not been married by a papal priest are living in adultery and the offspring of such marriages are bastards.

"Without the presence of the parish priest or some other priest commissioned by him, or by the ordinary, and two or three witnesses, there can be no marriage."—Catechism of the Council of Trent, page 313.

In the appendix of Ripalda's Catechism, published at Barcelona, Spain, November 10, 1910, and bearing the Imprimatur of the Vicar General, Jose Palmorola, the following is set forth for the papist youth to learn:

Question—What is the matrimony which is called civil?

Answer—That which is celebrated by a civil authority, without any ecclesiastical intervention whatever.

Question—Is civil matrimony true matrimony?

Answer—No, but base concubinage.

Question—Why?

Answer—Because true matrimony should be celebrated by the ecclesiastical authority, fulfilling likewise all which has been ordained by Jesus Christ and our holy mother Church.

"Civil marriage is only licensed co-habitation. There should be no such legal abomination, and the Church should be supreme judge of the marriage relation."—Priest Phelan in *Western Watchman*, March 28, 1912.

"You Catholics ought to be proud of your women, because you are the only people in the world that have virtuous women; there are no virtuous women in the Protestant churches."—Priest Corbett, Duluth, Minn., in an address before the G. A. R.

"This country is ceasing to be Yankee and Protestant, because the Yankee and Protestant women will neither be virgins nor mothers."—*Western Watchman*, St. Louis, Jan. 30, 1913.

"What right has a Protestant wife to object to her husband having a mistress; and what reason has a Protestant husband to object to his wife's having a lover? There is absolutely nothing in Protestant Christianity to prevent it. Luther claimed it as one of the glorious privileges of the Gospel."—The old renegade Priest Phelan of St. Louis, Mo.—*Western Watchman*, Nov. 26, 1914.

WHAT SOME GREAT MEN HAVE SAID ABOUT ROMANISM

"Romanism is the foe of humanity. It has cut the cords of friendship and severed the ties of blood. It has put the poisoned cup of slander to the lips of virtue, cast the mire of suspicion on the white robes of innocence, shot the arrow of deceit into the breast of unsuspecting confidence, driven the dagger of hate into the bosom of life, torn the crown of respect from the brow of honesty, set the trap of malignity to catch the guileless soul, concocted evil in the children of rage, slaughtered reason on the altar of superstition, and imprisoned freedom in the dungeon of despotism."—Ex-Monk Widdows, a former papist teacher.

"From the Penitentials of Theodore of Tarsus and Egbert down to Dens and Liguori, of the latest guides and manuals that popularize their teachings there is throughout the same revolting minuteness in the description of all imaginable forms of sexual vices."—*Confession of Absolution*, page 38, by Dean Plumtre.

"What is this power beneath whose sirocco breath the fame of England is fast withering? Were it the dominion of another conqueror, another Bold Bastard with his belted sword, we might gnaw the fetters which we cannot burst. Were it the genuine Napoleon with whom we are again struggling, we might trust the issue to the God of battles, with a sainted confidence in our good cause and our national energies. But we are sinking beneath a power before which the proudest conquerors have grown pale, and by which the nations most devoted to freedom have been enslaved—the Power of a Foreign Priesthood."—Disraeli, 1853.

"It is my opinion that if the liberties of this country—the United States of America—are destroyed, it will be by the subtlety of the Roman Catholic Jesuit priests, for they are the most crafty, dangerous enemies to civil and religious liberty. They have instigated most of the wars of Europe."—General LaFayette in a letter to Rev. E. L. Van Pelt about the year 1814. See *American and Foreign Christian Union* for July, August and October, 1855.

"The Church of Rome is not a body of theological beliefs but an immense secret society, animated in all parts of the world with one ambition, moving everywhere and in all times toward one end—the establishment of absolute power for itself over all men, in all lands."—Hon. Robert Montague, Queen's Privy Counsel.

"If we are to have another contest in the near future for our national existence, I predict that the dividing line will not be the Mason and Dixon's, but between patriotism and intelligence on the one side and superstition, ambition and ignorance on the other."—General U. S. Grant, at Des Moines, Iowa, before the Army of the Tennessee, 1876.

"This glorious liberty, these benign institutions, the dear purchase of our fathers, are ours, ours to enjoy, ours to preserve, ours to transmit. Generations past and generations to come hold us responsible for the sacred trust. Our fathers from behind admonish with their paternal voices, posterity calls out from the bosom of the future, the world turns hither its solicitous eye—all, all conjure us to act wisely and faithfully in the relation we sustain."—Daniel Webster.

"This country had its first conflict for its independent existence, its second for its unbroken unity; the third will be for its institutions."—Dr. Philip Schaff.

"He who accepts papal infallibility, and with it the ultramontane interpretation of the power of the Pope over the world, and thinks that by offending the Pope he offends God, will obey, passively, unrestrictingly, uninquiringly. Such a man, whether priest or layman, high or low, is necessarily inimical to the government and institutions of the United States; with him no oath of allegiance is worth more than the paper upon which it is written."—Hon. R. W. Thompson, Formerly Secretary of the United States Navy.

"Every Catholic whose actions are ruled by the faith he professes is a born enemy of the state, since he finds himself bound in conscience to contribute as far as in him lies to the subjugation of all nations, and all kings, to the Roman Pontiff."—The Pope, *The King and the People*, Vol. 2, page 265.

"This government will pass through two wars, one over slavery and the other with Catholics."—Henry Clay.

"If the liberties of the American people are ever destroyed, they will fall by the hand of the Catholic clergy."—LaFayette.

"If you exempt the property of any Church organization, to that extent you impose a tax upon the whole community."—James A. Garfield.

"The Pope, had he the power, would employ fire and sword against us. For this reason I expel the Jesuits from Germany."—Prince Bismarck.

"I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Dean, that there was an ocean of fire between this country and the whole world."—Thomas Jefferson.

"No more cunning plot was ever divulged against the intelligence, the freedom, the happiness and virtue of mankind, than Romanism."—William E. Gladstone.

"The Church teaches you that a nun is holier in the sight of God than a mother with a child in her thrilled and thrilling arms. I don't believe in keeping penitentiaries for God."—Robt. Ingersoll.

"The crucial test of the American republic will come in the early part of the twentieth century; and as the Huns swept down on Rome, so will a vast horde sweep down on America."—Macaulay.

"I do not pretend to be a prophet; but though not a prophet, I see a very dark cloud on our horizon, and that cloud is coming from Rome. It is filled with tears of blood. The true motive power is secreted behind the thick walls of the vatican, the colleges and schools of the Jesuits, and the convents of the nuns, and the confessional boxes of Rome."—Abraham Lincoln.

"All the low population of Europe will be carried into America. It will be a receptacle for the bad and disaffected. This will create a surplus—a heterogeneous population—speaking a different language—of different religion and sentiments; these will carry with them their principles—will adhere to their former government, laws, manners, customs and religion—speak of them among the natives, some of whom will join them—and they will become citizens—discord and civil war will follow—some popular man will take the lead to restore order—the European sovereigns will aid him—all the emigrants will join, and the government will be subverted."—Duke of Richmond.

"Americans must be blind, indeed, if they cannot see that the day is very near when the Jesuits will rule their cities, from the magnificent White House in Washington to the humblest civil or military department."—Rev. Charles Chiniquy.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to con-

stantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government.”—George Washington.

“The thirteen colonies were all Protestant. The members of Congress in their addresses to the people of Great Britain declared ‘The Roman Catholic Religion dispenses impiety, bigotry, persecution, murder and rebellion throughout every part of the world.’ ”—Bancroft’s History, vol. IV, page 40.

The foregoing evidences of disloyalty, treason, ingratitude and insult of Romanism to this American Republic, together with the facts showing their enmity and hostility towards our public schools, and their disregard and defiance of our marriage laws, as well as their base ingratitude and demoniacal efforts to destroy our present form of Government, and to substitute the autocratic rule of their triple-crowned Supreme King, Lord and Sovereign, are but a few of a thousand facts and evidences that I can supply to prove that the Roman Catholic Hierarchy is not a church, but is a political autocracy, only employing the camouflage of religion to conceal its real nature and its true objects, which, in brief, may be set forth in these few words: Political and temporal power of the Pope, the domination over all other secular and political powers, the intervention of its influence and power for the purpose of suppressing free speech, freedom of assembly, free press, and by every art and scheming to prevent the spread of liberty, education and the light of true religion.

Whether or not Roman Catholics admit this fact it is demonstrably true that no member of the Church of Rome in this country, who is loyal to her claims and teachings, can be at the same time a loyal citizen of this country. And, since a Roman Catholic can not make any oath, vow or affirmation that will bind him to tell the truth, or bind him to perform any prescribed duty, since, according to his religion and the teachings of his church he may make such oath or vow, with such mental reservations as he may wish, and because, according to his religion and the teachings of his church, he may at will violate any such oath, vow or affirmation and, at his own request, be absolved by his priest from the sin of false swearing—this, being true, it is my honest opinion that every member of the Roman Hierarchy, in this country, should be disfranchised and not permitted to vote, hold office, sit on jury, testify in court or teach in our public schools.

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